

# ARMY AND NAVY CHRONICLE.

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## PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS, IN RELATION TO THE ARMY AND NAVY, &c.

### SENATE.

MONDAY, May 28, 1838.

The CHAIR communicated a report from the Secretary of War, made in compliance with the resolution of the 24th inst., requiring information whether any answer has been received from John Ross and his associates of the Cherokee delegation to the proposals made to them by the Department, and communicated to the Senate on the — instant. The report states that no answer has been received.

On motion of Mr. WHITE, it was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

TUESDAY, June 5.

Mr. WHITE, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred the message of the President, the communication of the Secretary of War, and other documents, in favor of two years' further delay in removing the Cherokee Indians, of further appropriations for indemnities, and of leaving the management of their removal, as far as practicable, to the Cherokees themselves, made a report, chiefly adverse in its tenor to the propositions submitted by the Secretary of War.

The report was read; and, after arguing the great difficulty of submitting the question of the proposed two years' delay to the respective Legislatures of the States concerned, recommended that the removal should be effected as soon as it could be safely and conveniently done, in the opinion of the Executive; that a sufficient sum of money for this, and for the purposes of indemnity, should be placed at the disposal of the Executive; and that the removal should be managed by the Government authorities, so as to protect both them and the people of the places through which they might pass.

On motion of Mr. WHITE, the report was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

WEDNESDAY, June 6.

Mr. WRIGHT, from the Committee on Finance, reported without amendment, the House bill for the prevention and suppression of Indian Hostilities for 1833, and for the payment of arrearages for 1837. Mr. W. gave notice that he would ask the Senate to consider the bill to-morrow.

Mr. LYON offered a resolution calling for copies of a correspondence with Gen. Scott and others, in relation to the charges preferred by the British Col. Maitland, against the authorities of the U. States and of the State of Michigan.

THURSDAY, June 7.

On motion of Mr. Wright, the Senate proceeded to consider the House bill making appropriations for the prevention and suppression of Indian hostilities for 1833, and for the payment of arrearages in 1837. An earnest discussion arose on this bill, (not in opposition to its passage,) in which Messrs. Webster, Wright, Preston, Clay of Alabama, Lumpkin, Strange, Southard, and White participated. Some of the principal topics were the manner of conducting the Florida war; the unparalleled expense (about \$20,000,000) which had been incurred during its continuance; the great uncertainty as to the additional time and expense necessary to its termination; the hasty examination into the conduct of Gen. Scott, on a letter from his second in command, as contrasted with the want of all examination into the management of his accuser and successor; the want of full and satisfactory information as to the war; the alleged treaty with the Cherokees; the supposed intention of the Executive (which was denied) to extend the time of executing the treaty; and the prospect that by the prompt and skilful conduct of Gen. Scott, such delay would not be necessary.

The bill, without amendment, was ordered to a third reading.

The bill, was about to pass by unanimous consent, when Mr. HUBBARD stated that Mr. Benton had expressed to him a desire to address the Senate on its third reading; and

On motion of Mr. WEBSTER, the Senate adjourned.

MONDAY, June 11.

On motion of Mr. LYON, the resolution calling on the President for certain correspondence between the authorities of Great Britain and those of the United States on the subject of the recent disturbances on the frontiers, not heretofore communicated, was taken up; and, After some remarks from Mr. TALLMADGE, it was, on his motion, laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. FULTON,

Resolved, That the Secretary of War communicate to the Senate any information which may have been recently received at the Department, indicating a hostile disposition in the Indian tribes bordering on the Arkansas frontier.

TUESDAY, June 12.

The following bills were introduced on leave, read twice, and referred:

By Mr. SOUTHARD: A bill granting a pension to Jonathan Freeman.

A bill to establish the office of Surgeon General in the Navy of the United States.

The VICE PRESIDENT presented a communication from the Secretary of War, with a report from the Colonel of Ordnance, containing information in pursuance of the act of 1794 in reference to armories.

WEDNESDAY, June 13.

On motion of Mr. TIPTON, a resolution was passed directing the Secretary of War to inform the Senate what had been done in relation to the lands of the Pottawattamies and other Indians.

Mr. WEBSTER gave notice that he should, to-morrow, call up the motion of Mr. WILLIAMS, of Me., for leave to bring in a bill for a joint British and American commission of exploration and survey of the Northeastern Boundary of the United States, in accordance with the treaty of 1783, which some days ago was laid on the table.

The Senate took up the bill to set apart a belt of land on the western borders of the States of Missouri and Arkansas, as bounty lands, to be granted to settlers engaged for a term of years in defence of the frontier.

A long debate took place, in which Messrs. SEVIER, DAVIS, STRANGE, and KING, of Alabama, took part.

THURSDAY, June 14.

On motion of Mr. WEBSTER, the Senate took up Mr. WILLIAMS's motion for leave to bring in a bill for instituting a joint commission—British and American—of exploration and survey, to determine the Northeastern Boundary of the United States on the basis of the treaty of 1783.

Mr. WEBSTER spoke at large on the subject, chiefly with a view to show that the line designated by the treaty of 1783 was well defined, and easily and readily to be found.

On motion of Mr. BUCHANAN, with the assent of the mover, the motion for leave was again laid on the table, with the view to call it up to-morrow or next day.

MONDAY, June 18.

The Northeastern Boundary question was called up by Mr. BUCHANAN, who addressed the Senate at length, and was followed by Messrs. DAVIS and WILLIAMS.

TUESDAY, June 19.

The VICE PRESIDENT presented a communication from the Navy Department, in obedience to a Senate resolution of the 16th instant, with a copy of the proceedings of the naval court martial held at Gosport, on the case of Captain William Ramsay, and with the subsequent correspondence. Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

WEDNESDAY, June 20.

The bill to authorize the exploration and survey of the Northeastern Boundary line, according to the treaty of 1783, was taken up.

Mr. CLAY, of Kentucky, spoke at length in support of the bill.

Mr. BUCHANAN replied to some points in Mr. C.'s argument, and the bill was then referred to the Committee on Foreign relations.

Mr. BENTON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the bill from the H. R. authorizing the Secretary of War to purchase a site for a Magazine in the Dis-

trict of Columbia, and a keeper's house, without amendment.

MONDAY, June 25.

The VICE PRESIDENT presented a report from the Secretary of War, communicating certain statements in relation to Indian affairs, called for by a resolution of the Senate.

TUESDAY, June 26.

Mr. SOUTHARD offered a resolution which lies over one day, calling on the Secretary of the Navy for a copy of the Naval General Order issued in relation to the Exploring Expedition, and for information on a great variety of particulars, past, present, and prospective, in regard to the expedition.

WEDNESDAY, June 27.

The VICE PRESIDENT presented a communication from the Treasury Department, containing information relative to the Exploring Expedition, laid on the table.

THURSDAY, June 28.

The bill to purchase the right to use the vapour bath, invented by Dr. Boyd Reilly, in the army and navy of the United States, was taken up and considered as in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. LINN explained the object of the bill, which was, that the Government should purchase the right to use the invention in the army and navy of the United States. The machine had been reported on favorably by all the medical men who had examined into its usefulness. It was, in his opinion, a very great desideratum to the army and navy, having proved so eminently useful in the removal of almost every species of cutaneous disease, rheumatism, &c., to which sailors and soldiers were subject. Mr. L. said he spoke of it as a medical man, and would pronounce it one of the very best machines in the land for the purpose for which it was intended. He desired that every man who so successfully added to the means of relieving the infirmities of humanity, should receive the patronage of the Government. He was well aware that the present embarrassed state of the Treasury might operate against the passage of the bill; but should a measure of such interest to the poor afflicted soldier and sailor be lost on that account? He trusted not. While up, he would state that this invention had received the sanction of almost every army and navy surgeon; had received the sanction of the Faculty of Paris, and of all the medical gentlemen who, from time to time, had been honored with seats in the Senate.

The question was then taken on ordering the bill to be engrossed for a third reading, and lost—yeas 15, nays 20.

FRIDAY, June 29.

Mr. NORVELL, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill making appropriations for building light-houses, and making coast surveys; ordered to a third reading.

The bill allowing increased pay to Brevet Officers was taken up, and made the order for to-morrow.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, MAY 23, 1838.

On motion of Mr. NAYLOR,

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Navy be requested to communicate to this House copies of all letters, communications, documents, and correspondence which have passed between him and the naval commissioners, naval constructors, and all other officers and persons, relative to the construction, building, and equipment of the steam frigate Fulton, now at the navy yard at Washington; and also state to the House the cost of the said vessel and equipments, designating separately the cost of the hull, engines, and boilers.

On motion of Mr. LINCOLN,

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to consider the expediency of an immediate distribution of the arms and equipments now deposited in the several armories and arsenals of the United States to the several States and territories thereof, in conformity to the act of Congress of April 23, 1803, so far as the same can be done without prejudice to the requirements of the public service.

On motion of Mr. ALLEN, of Ohio,

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing for the construction of an armed steam vessel on Lake Erie, to aid in effectually enforcing our revenue regulations, in maintaining the supremacy of the laws, in preserving the public peace, and in repelling hostile invasion.

Mr. SNYDER offered the following resolution, which was considered by the House and rejected:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the Military Academy at West Point.

On motion of Mr. MONTGOMERY,

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Navy be instructed to report to this House what alterations, if any, are contemplated in the steam battery Fulton, now at the navy yard in this city.

On motion of Mr. CAMPBELL, of S. C.,

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the payment of expenses incurred, and supplies furnished, on account of the battalion of South Carolina militia, received into the service of the United States, for the suppression of Indian hostilities in Florida, during a part of the campaign of 1837.

Mr. CARTER presented a communication from the Secretary of War in relation to the East Tennessee volunteers.

TUESDAY, MAY 29.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. HOWARD in the chair, on the bill making appropriations for preventing and suppressing Indian hostilities for the year 1838, and for arrearages for the year 1837. And after some time spent therein, the committee, finding itself without a quorum, rose, and reported the fact to the House.

THURSDAY, MAY 31.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. HOWARD in the chair, on the bill making appropriations for preventing and suppressing Indian hostilities for the year 1838, and for arrearages for the year 1837, but came to no decision thereon.

Mr. WORTHINGTON, from the Committee on Commerce, reported for the action of the House the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of War be instructed to communicate to the House of Representatives, at the commencement of the next session of Congress, a copy of each survey, and chart accompanying the same, that has been heretofore made of the shores, harbors, inlets, and waters of Lake Erie; also, a copy of each similar survey that has been made of Lake Michigan.

This resolution was postponed until to-morrow.

FRIDAY, JUNE 1.

The resolution reported yesterday from the Committee on Commerce, relating to a survey of the Lakes Erie, Michigan, Ontario, and Huron, came up first in order.

Mr. WHITTLESEY offered a substitute for the whole resolution, proposing to authorize the President to employ public vessels on those lakes, when not otherwise employed, to make such surveys as may be thought serviceable.

Mr. WISE moved to amend by adding "Chesapeake Bay." He thought the shoals of the bay required some attention as well as the northern lakes.

After some debate, and without coming to any decision, the House passed to the special order, and went into Committee of the Whole on the Indian appropriation bill.

SATURDAY, JUNE 2.

A communication was received from the Secretary of War, transmitting a report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, furnishing as correctly as possible the information called for by a resolution of the House, in relation to the valuation of improvements, and the amounts paid thereon under the Cherokee treaty of 1835.

MONDAY, JUNE 4.

The House resumed, in Committee of the Whole, the consideration of the Indian hostility appropriation bill.

After long debates thereon, during which several amendments were offered, some of which were adopted, and others rejected, the bill was passed by a vote of 143 to 37.

On motion of Mr. GRANTLAND,

*Resolved*, That the President of the United States be requested to lay before this House any communications which may have been received by him, or by the Secretary of War, from the Governors of the States of Georgia, North Carolina, Tennessee, or Alabama, on the proposition of John Ross and his associates, for extending the time of removing the Cherokee Indians from those States.



THURSDAY, JUNE 7.

A joint resolution from the Committee on Commerce, calling for charts of surveys of Lake Erie, with the following amendment, by way of substitute, moved by Mr. WHITTLESEY, of Ohio, came up as the unfinished business of the morning hour:

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to cause such parts of Lakes Ontario, Erie, St. Clair, Huron, Michigan, and Champlain, and the bays contiguous, and the rivers and straits connected with said lakes, as are within the United States, to be surveyed, when he may deem the same to be necessary to add security and safety to the navigation or commerce on those waters, or for any naval or military operations that may be required on the same for the protection and defence of the northern frontier, and accurate maps and charts of such surveys to be made; and for that purpose he is hereby authorized to employ any public vessels or craft within those waters, and to detail for such service such persons as are employed on board of such vessels or craft, or others in public employ, when the same can be done without injury to other branches of the public service; and that he cause the shoals, rocks, or other obstructions, and the channels in the bays, mouths of rivers, and through the straits where said channels are intricate, to be designated by buoys, or in such other suitable manner as he may direct.

The resolution having been read, (its second reading,) and the question being on ordering it to its third reading, a short debate arose, and the resolution was then ordered to its third reading, and (at a subsequent part of the sitting) was read a third time and passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

MONDAY, JUNE 11.

On motion of Mr. FILLMORE,

*Resolved,* That the Committee on Military Affairs be directed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing immediate surveys and estimates for suitable fortifications for the protection and defence of the Northern frontier.

Mr. EVERETT moved the following resolution, which was read and laid on the table one day, under the rules:

*Resolved,* That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be transmitted to this House at the commencement of the next session of Congress, a statement of the military force employed in the Seminole war, from its commencement, showing the number of artillery, dragoons, infantry, and marines in the regular army or service of the United States; the number of volunteers and militia employed in said war, designating the States or Territories to which they belong, and the number of Indians employed in said war, designating the tribes to which they belong; with the term of service of the several corps or detachments employed in said war, with the sum paid to the several corps or detachments, for their pay and rations; and a statement of the number of horses lost in said war, with the amount allowed therefor; and copies of all accounts (other than those included in the foregoing requisitions) allowed at the Treasury Department, on account of expenditures in the Seminole war; also, a statement of the number of officers and men who have been killed, or have died of sickness during said war.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, in compliance with a resolution of the House of the 25th ult., requesting the Secretary of the Navy to communicate to the House copies of all letters, communications, documents, and correspondence which have passed between him and the navy commissioners, naval constructors, and all other officers and persons relative to the building and equipment of the steam frigate Fulton; also,

A communication in answer to a resolution of the House of the 25th ult., requiring the Secretary of the Navy to report the contemplated alterations in the steam battery Fulton.

TUESDAY, JUNE 12.

Mr. YELL, from the Committee on the Public Lands, obtained leave to offer the following resolution:

*Resolved,* That the Secretary of War be directed to communicate to this House, without delay, copies of all communications from Gen. Matthew Arbuckle, during the last twelve months, in relation to the probability of an Indian war upon the Western frontier; with such

other information as may be in possession of the War Department touching that subject.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. CARTER made another effort to have Saturday set apart for the consideration of certain bills in reference to the extension of the pension laws to the widows of persons engaged in western wars. He asked the yeas and nays, but the House refused to order them; and the resolution was decided in the negative—ayes 93, noes 56, (not two-thirds.)

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13.

Mr. MCKAY, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom had been referred a Senate bill for regulating the pay of paymasters in the army, reported the same without amendment. It was referred to a Committee of the Whole.

The Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom had been referred a number of documents and correspondence relating to the delay in the sailing of the Exploring Expedition, reported that they had made some selection of papers which required investigation, and asked the House to authorize the clerk to arrange the same, and have them printed.

THURSDAY, JUNE 14.

Mr. POTTS moved to publish two thousand extra copies of a report of the Secretary of the Navy on the Exploring Expedition; but the motion was negatived.

MONDAY, JUNE 18.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting the information called for by the House on the 12th June, on the subject of a hostile disposition on the part of the Indians upon the western frontier of Arkansas and Missouri—ordered to lie on the table.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20.

The following message was received from the President of the United States:

*To the House of Representatives of the United States:*

I transmit, in compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 11th instant, reports from the Secretary of State, Treasury, and War, and the documents referred to by them respectively. It will be seen that the outrages committed on the steamboat Sir Robert Peel, under the British flag, within the waters of the United States, and upon the steamboat Telegraph, under the American flag, at Brockville, in Upper Canada, have not been followed by any demand of either Government on the other for redress. These acts have been so far treated on each side as criminal offences, committed within the jurisdiction of tribunals competent to inquire into the facts, and to punish the persons concerned in them. Investigations have been made, some of the individuals inculpated have been arrested, and prosecutions are in progress, the result of which cannot be doubted. The excited state of public feeling on the borders of Canada, on both sides of the line, has occasioned the most painful anxiety to this Government. Every effort has been, and will be, made to prevent the success of the design apparently formed, and in course of execution by Canadians who have found a refuge within our territory, aided by a few reckless persons of our own country, to involve the nation in a war with a neighboring and friendly power. Such design cannot succeed while the two Governments appreciate, and confidently rely upon, the good faith of each other in the performance of their respective duties. With a fixed determination to use all the means in my power to put a speedy and satisfactory termination to these border troubles, I have the most confident assurances of the cordial co-operation of the British authorities, at home and in the North American possessions, in the accomplishment of a purpose so sincerely and earnestly desired by the Governments and people, both of the United States and Great Britain.

M. VAN BUREN.

WASHINGTON, June 20, 1838.

On motion of Mr. BRONSON, the message and accompanying reports were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

MONDAY, JUNE 25.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of N. C., submitted the following resolution, which was considered and agreed to:

*Resolved,* That the Secretary of War be directed to lay before this House the correspondence between that Department and Major General Winfield Scott, in relation to the removal of the Cherokee Indians west of the Mississippi, which has not already been communicated.

On motion of Mr. HARLAN,

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Indian Affairs inquire into the expediency of providing by law the compensation to be allowed to all persons engaged as commissioners for making Indian treaties, as agents for superintending the removal of Indians, and for all other services performed under the direction of the Secretary of War in the Indian Bureau, not already provided for by law.

TUESDAY, JUNE 26.

Mr. STONE obtained leave to offer the following, which was agreed to:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of increasing the pay of the volunteers or draughted militia-men who are now, or may hereafter, be called into the service of the United States. Also, those who are, or may hereafter be, employed by the General Government for the purpose of removing the Cherokees out of the States of Georgia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Alabama, and settling them West of the Mississippi, as well as those volunteers who have just returned home from Florida, or who may hereafter be received into the service of the United States, for either of the foregoing purposes.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, in answer to the resolution of the House of the 11th inst., requiring a report from the Secretaries of State, War, Navy, and Treasury, of what architectural plans and drawings have been prepared under the order, and for the use, of their Departments, respectively, since the 4th of July, 1836, in relation to the light houses.

#### ARMY BILL

The bill was read through at the clerk's table.

Mr. McKAY moved to lay aside the bill until tomorrow, to allow time for another meeting of the Military Committee, to decide on certain amendments rendered proper by the altered state of the frontier; but, after a desultory conversation, in which Mr. CAMBRELENG and Mr. YELL participated, he withdrew the motion.

The amendments proposed by the Military Committee were then read.

Mr. BELL moved to lay the bill aside for the present.

Mr. BRONSON moved that the committee rise. He wanted to know what the amendments might be which the Military Committee should agree to recommend.

Mr. BELL hoped the bill would be laid aside, and another taken up.

The question was taken on rising, and lost, ayes 38.

Mr. MERCER made some remarks in favor of substituting for one of the regiments of dragoons an equivalent, as to cost, in infantry; taking the position that one regiment of infantry was, in usefulness and effect, equal to two of cavalry, although the expense of the latter was three times that of the former. He suggested the propriety of a line of posts at 100, or rather at 75 miles from each other, the streams between being bridged, but no military road made to connect them, &c.

Mr. KEMBLE moved an amendment to the amendment of the Military Committee; and Mr. BRONSON had another read, which could not now be offered.

After some further debates, the committee rose and reported progress.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27.

A number of reports were made, after which the House went into Committee of the Whole, and resumed the consideration of the Senate bill for increasing the army.

Mr. BRONSON took the floor in support of the bill.

The question being on the first amendment proposed by the Committee on Military Affairs,

Mr. FILLMORE made an inquiry as to the reason why new companies of artillery were proposed to be formed instead of retaining the present number of companies, and increasing the number of men?

Mr. McKAY explained.

Mr. HARRISON objected to the provisions in the committee's amendment, as being utterly inefficient to meet the wants of the country; and so strongly was he opposed to the adoption of the amendment, that, to prevent it, he should avail himself of there being no quorum present to move for the rising of the committee.

Mr. MASON dissuaded him from his course, as the vote in committee was not final. A quorum would soon be in attendance.

Mr. HARRISON then made some further remarks to show how insufficient the proposed force was for the protection of the western frontier.

The question being taken on the amendment reported by the Military Committee, (the general effect of which is to reduce the quantum of additional force proposed by the Senate,) the said amendments were agreed to.

Mr. McKAY now moved a second amendment proposing the organization of an additional regiment of infantry.

Mr. HARRISON moved to amend the amendment by adding also a regiment of riflemen. He made some remarks on the efficiency of such a corps, and especially on its adaptation to Indian warfare. He referred, as an illustration, to the service performed during the Revolution by Morgan's riflemen, and during the last war by Forsyth's rifle corps.

Mr. McKAY admitted the correctness of his statement, but opposed the amendment because the bill already contained a provision empowering the President, at his discretion, to convert one regiment of infantry, or of artillery, into a regiment of riflemen.

Mr. HARRISON thought that provision did not meet the necessity of the case. Corps of that description would be unskilled in the use of the rifle, and unpractised in the duty of a rifle corps. He was opposed to lodging too much discretionary power in the Executive, as being dangerous and pernicious.

Mr. CRARY inquired whether there was any rifle companies or light infantry at present in the army?

Mr. McKAY replying in the negative,

Mr. CRARY supported the amendment proposed by Mr. HARRISON as necessary and proper.

Mr. GREENEL replied, and supported the position taken by Mr. McKAY in opposition to the amendment, as rendered unnecessary by the provisions of the bill.

Mr. W. THOMPSON expressed his willingness to vote for such an increase of the army as he deemed necessary for the protection of the western frontier. He was opposed to any increase of officers, save in the Ordnance Department. He advocated the employment of riflemen and mounted rangers as the best troops to contend with Indians; and explained his plan for augmenting the rank and file, so as to give, in all, an increase of 2,500 men. He was opposed to having a General-in-chief residing at Washington, but would have the army in two divisions, a major general at the head of each, and these accountable immediately to the War Department and the President.

Mr. POPE approved this plan, and thought it would unite the votes of the House. He was in favor of establishing a line of posts on the western frontier, but did not think any additional regiment was necessary for the northern boundary of the Union. He was for relying, in an emergency, on the militia and volunteer corps.

Mr. BRONSON explained. He had not wished troops on the northern frontier to defend the inhabitants against the British.

Mr. WISE inquired whether they were to protect the British against our own people?

Mr. BRONSON replied in the negative; but only to keep up the national police, and enforce the observance of pacific conduct towards our neighbors.

Mr. POPE gave a number of statements to show the efficiency of militia and volunteers, as the best troops to fight the Indians. He commented with some severity on the expense and indulgence of our modern troops, in contrast with those who had settled the wilderness; in the use of umbrellas, porter, champagne, &c. In former times, each man found his own musket or rifle, his ammunition, horse, &c. He was opposed to increasing the standing army, and ridiculed the employment of European tactics against Indians.

Mr. MERCER reminded the House that the amendments suggested by Mr. THOMPSON were not now before the House, but only the proposition of Mr. HARRISON for a rifle regiment. He approved of the raising of such a corps as highly efficient in the defence of a frontier exposed to the attacks of Indians. He suggested the propriety of a line of posts, at 65, or 75, or 100 miles' distance from each other, with stockades, and block-houses to which the women and children might flee for protection in case of hostilities on the frontier; and the employment of mounted men, with videttes to give the alarm and convey intelligence of any inroad, &c.

As to the northern frontier, the excesses there were not to be repressed by an armed force, but by the moral



force of the character of the commander. It was easy, he argued, to convert troops, once well drilled as infantry, either into riflemen or light infantry, by a few days' discipline, &c.

Mr. REED thought the necessary garrisons for the frontier, might be spared, in time of peace, from the forts on the seaboard, and let their place be supplied by a few skilful artificers, who would keep the arms and fortifications in order. He was for the smallest practicable increase of a standing army in time of peace.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of North Carolina, suggested a doubt whether the vote by which the first amendment of the Military Committee had been adopted, could be regarded as a decision by the committee, no quorum having been present.

This objection was overruled by the CHAIR, as no count had been taken, nor any objection made at the time, and so *non constat* but there was a quorum.

Mr. McKAY further explained. The amendment moved by him by instruction of a majority of the Military Committee was no favorite of his. He should prefer raising the existing companies to eighty men each, and giving the President discretionary power to increase them, when necessary, to one hundred.

Mr. WISE now took the floor in a general speech against the whole bill, which he denounced as an Executive measure, dangerous to liberty, and akin to the increase of the Prætorian bands by Augustus and Tiberius.

Mr. YELL, of Arkansas, followed in a speech of considerable length, in which he insisted on the necessity of an increase of the army to meet the dangers to our western population, which had been created by the act of the Government itself in removing so great a body of Indians, and congregating them on the borders of Arkansas and Missouri.

He gave reasons why he did not go for the whole increase proposed by the Senate's bill, although such might be the wish of the people: he trusted to convince them that a smaller force would be adequate. But, unless this were to be given, he hoped all garrisons would be removed, and the western people left to defend themselves.

Mr. JENIFER was strongly in favor of increasing the army, so far as might be necessary to protect our citizens against the threatened dangers of an Indian war, but was for leaving the disposition of the force, and the whole regulation of the plan of defence, to the appropriate Department.

Mr. BELL, after expressing his belief that it would be impracticable to dispose of the bill without one more day's discussion in committee, moved that the committee rise.

Mr. McKAY remonstrated, but the motion prevailed; ayes 64, noes 56.

So the committee rose and reported progress, and then the House adjourned.

#### THURSDAY, JUNE 23.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. INGHAM in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the Senate's bill for increasing the army.

Mr. BELL, who had the floor, addressed the committee on the bill; opposing a large increase of the army, but in favor of increasing it to a small extent.

The question pending being on the amendment of Mr. HARRISON to raise a regiment of riflemen.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of North Carolina, addressed the committee for some time in opposition to the bill, first, on the ground that injustice had been done to the militia, which was the only kind of military force for a republic in time of peace; and next, that there was no real apprehensions of war.

Mr. LINCOLN supported the bill, both as a measure called for on our western and northern frontiers, and from the superior efficiency of the regulars over the militia, in the present mode in which the latter were organized.

Mr. GREENNELL gave his reasons for being in favor of the House bill, and also of the additional regiment proposed by the military committee, and went into a review of the late censurable conduct of our citizens on the northern frontier, in aiding and abetting the disturbances there, and defying the civil power, which rendered an increase of the military force absolutely necessary.

Mr. EVERETT was against the employment of a mi-

litary force on the northern frontier, for the people were able to protect themselves, and any increase of the army must be made up chiefly from an enlistment of foreigners, and he never hoped to see that day when Irishmen, Englishmen, and other aliens should be organized and armed to keep the citizens of his State in order.

Mr. EVANS contended that the military force of the country should be enlarged, especially in reference to the frontier of his State, and adverted, with some severity, to the recent proceedings in Vermont to show a military force necessary.

Mr. BAIGES preferred waiting till the next session, as the recess was so short; nor did he believe that any contingency would require so large an increase.

Mr. HARRISON made an energetic defence of his amendment, and insisted that that description of force was absolutely indispensable for an effective defence of the Indian frontier. The citizens of that region were able to protect themselves, but could they devote all their time to watch a vigilant and cautious enemy? Moreover, the General Government had sent some sixty or seventy thousand armed savages there against their will, and therefore the Government was bound to protect its citizens so situated. It would be too late, as in the Florida case, to send an army when half the citizens were butchered.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Louisiana, defended the bill on similar grounds.

Mr. ROBERTSON was opposed to any increase whatever in the standing army. As for the Canada border, it was utterly unnecessary, for the civil force was competent to repress violations of the law. It was ridiculous to say that New York, with upwards of two millions of people, could not enforce the civil law, but that we must have a military police. Nor was it required in Maine, for such were the relations between our Government and Great Britain, that there was no possibility of a collision in that quarter. As to the western frontier, let all the superfluous military from the interior be sent there, and appropriate some money to keep the Indians from starving, instead of expending \$3,000,000 a year, which the proposed increase would cost. He cautioned the House to beware of the principle it was about to establish.

Mr. EVANS adverted to the consistency of the opponents of this bill, who were now urging the employment and efficiency of the civil power alone; while, but a short time ago, when the frontier bill was under consideration, gentlemen opposed it because they said the President should use the military force. It was not designed, Mr. E. said, to supercede the civil power, but to protect and sustain it.

Mr. FLETCHER, of Vermont, had intended to give a silent vote upon this bill; but after what had fallen from the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GREENNELL,] and the observations of the gentleman from Maine, [Mr. EVANS,] he should do violence to his own feelings, and great injustice to his constituents, to remain longer silent. He was not going to Missouri nor Arkansas, nor was he about to make a tour along the Atlantic coast. He should confine himself to what concerned him and his constituents directly. He was from Vermont, a frontier State. He had the honor to represent a frontier district; that section which had been here reported as disturbed by faction. It was against his district that these charges had been made; it was against the institutions of his State that these accusations were directed; and if he did not repel them here in his place, he should be unworthy of representing freemen.

The gentleman from Massachusetts had said he wanted to increase the military force, and for what? For the purpose of having a military police on the Vermont frontier. Was not this the first time such doctrine had been raised in this hall? Mr. F. asked when was it, in the history of this Republican Government, that a standing army was asked for the purpose of enforcing the laws of the Union? Why yesterday it fell for the first time from the gentleman from New York, [Mr. BRONSON,] and astonished, indeed, was Mr. F. to hear him proclaim it, and not less so to hear the gentleman from Massachusetts, [Mr. GREENNELL,] follow it up. This doctrine was not to be found in the Constitution; that provides directly for the "calling forth of the militia to execute the laws of the Union." It no where,

even by implication, provides for calling the regular troops to the aid of the magistrate. He understood the gentleman distinctly to lay down the position, that it was necessary to raise two regiments for the purpose of establishing upon the northern frontier a military police. As to New York and the Indian frontier he should say nothing; and he again asked when was this doctrine first advanced? Was not this a constitutional question? Was it not time to pause on a proposition to raise a standing army to supersede the present civil police of the country, and in its stead establish a military police. He regretted that the lateness of the hour, and the reasonable impatience of the committee would not permit him to follow out the proposition in all its consequences.

We had been told that there was excitement along the northern border. Admitted. But what had occasioned it? Was not all peace and tranquillity until the barbarous attack upon the steamer *Caroline*, when British assassins, aye, assassins, like the stealthy Indian, shielded by darkness, invaded our territory, destroyed our property, murdered our defenceless and slumbering citizens, and then, for the purpose of obliterating their cowardly and murderous deed, set fire to the ill-fated boat, and sent her blazing over the cataract of Niagara? Was not this enough to arouse the citizens of the vicinity? But add to this the insults, contumely, and threats with which the Government papers of Canada, were loaded; add to this the honors heaped upon the gallant knight Sir Allan McNab, for his brave and heroic, and brilliant midnight piracy. And what could they expect? How did they know but their own houses would be the next point of attack, their families butchered, and property destroyed, by the same midnight gang of British heroes, who had gallantly boarded the *Caroline*, and taken a little boy prisoner? This it was that first aroused them, and they very naturally expected their Government to notice this outrage; and, in room of having your General sent there to disarm them, they expected him to redress their grievances. But they were disappointed; and then it was that the murmur of discontent was heard, not only in New York, but across Vermont. A warlike spirit prevailed, not for the purpose of disregarding the laws, but to redress the insults and aggressions, to which they had been subjected. If the Government had seen fit to call upon them to guard and protect their frontier, they would cheerfully have obeyed the call, and not a word of complaint would have been heard from any one.

The gentleman from Massachusetts has questioned the patriotism of the citizens of Vermont. He said he did not know how our militia were organized, how disciplined, nor how far they might be relied upon. This comes with an ill grace from the gentleman from Massachusetts. He might have known our organization and discipline by simply consulting the history of the fields of Saratoga, Bennington, Plattsburgh, Ticonderoga, and Crown Point, and of the whole period of the late war. He would there learn that two regiments of Vermont militia were raised, who served throughout the war. I can tell him still farther, that never yet did a British flag float over any section of Vermont, and return to its original abode. He would scorn to draw any invidious comparison, but he would say he regretted the gentleman could not say as much for his own State.

The resolutions of the Legislature of Massachusetts, and the military demonstration at Castine, during the late war, have become portions of history, and will not soon be forgotten. When their country required their services, when have the Vermont militia refused them? No, Sir, history has a bright page in which are recorded the deeds of the Green Mountain Boys.

One other point he would refer to, and he regretted that the advanced hour of the evening forbade his replying more fully than he should to the insinuations cast upon Vermont. The gentleman from Maine

[Mr. EVANS] had said that the grand jury, at their late session at Windsor, did not find indictments against Drs. Nelson and Cote and others of the Canadian refugees, and insinuated that they had been derelict in their duty. This was a grave charge, and should not be made here, in the face of the nation, without the most plenary and satisfactory proof of the fact? Did the gentleman inform us what was the testimony before that jury? Did he know himself? Does he mean to say they were guilty of perjury or corruption? Mr. F. could scarcely repress his indignation; but this he would say, that the institutions of his State were as respectable, and the people of Vermont bowed to them with as much deference, as the people of any other State; he would not say as the people of the State of Maine. If those persons were not indicted, was it not a fair presumption that the evidence before the jury was insufficient? The gentleman may have heard that it was sufficient; but let me tell him that, before he brings charges as serious as this, it was his duty to bring with them the facts upon which the charges were founded.

The gentleman had made much parade about the dinner given to Dr. Nelson at Montpelier; and what of it? Had not the citizens of Vermont, or any portion of them, a right to give a dinner to any stranger travelling through their State? Was the character of the State to be reproached and stigmatized because a stranger had been greeted with a public dinner? Was this treason? Were not similar dinners given elsewhere, without exciting the reproach of the Congress of the United States? Suppose Mr. WEBSTER or Mr. CLAY was travelling through Vermont, had not the citizens of Vermont a right to feast them, if they pleased? Was there any breach of the laws in this? Did it require the interposition of the civil arm to arrest it? Was a mere act of hospitality sufficient to justify a military police?

As to the toasts given on that occasion, had not those who gave the dinner a right to toast whom they pleased? And was this an evidence of a predisposition to violate the laws of their country? Mr. F. must say that he considered these aspersions as unfounded, ungenerous, and unjust. When had Vermont ever refused to do her duty? He would defy any gentleman to point to a single instance in which she had failed. He had only risen to defend the character of his State against the aspersions so ungenerously cast upon it, and not for the purpose of making a speech. He had done.

Mr. BRONSON said that after what had fallen from the gentleman from Virginia, [Mr. ROBERTSON,] and the gentleman from Vermont, [Mr. FLETCHER,] he felt it due to himself to explain. He had been misunderstood entirely. Gentlemen had charged him with having advocated new and alarming propositions, of urging the necessity of keeping up an armed Government force to execute the civil laws at the point of the bayonet. Mr. B. had said no such thing—nothing like it. He had advocated a moderate increase of the army, as necessary for the exigency of the times, and for the proper protection of the frontiers. As to the northern or Canada frontier, he had insisted upon sending United States troops there, and of increasing the army by this bill, so as to enable the Secretary of War to place a proper force on that frontier. The citizens residing on that frontier, had of late called loudly for United States troops. The Governor of New York recommended it, and Mr. B. read an extract from a letter of the Governor to the Secretary of War, dated in his [Mr. B.'s] district on the 3d June instant, saying that the inhabitants there are very anxious, if possible, to have some regular troops stationed in that neighborhood; that they would have more reliance on that description of force, than on a detachment of militia residing along the lines.

Mr. B. said he had also received many letters from his own district, and from other parts of the frontier,



to the same effect; but he had not said or intimated that the presence of United States troops was necessary, merely to enforce the execution of the laws, or that the courts of justice could not execute their duties without the aid of the bayonet. As to the courts or civil tribunals of Vermont, he left it to the gentleman from Vermont to defend them as he best might; but Mr. B. said he had yet to learn that the civil tribunals of New York had failed to do their duty. He knew of no instance in which grand juries had failed to indict upon proper testimony, or the courts to enforce the laws. When the New York courts or juries should fail in the discharge of their duties, it would be time enough then to raise the cry against them. He had no fears of any such event. But, sir, said Mr. B., although courts and juries may punish offenders, they cannot prevent the commission of offences. A military force, properly stationed on the northern frontier, might do much to prevent the commission of such crimes as had recently been committed, to repress disturbances, and restore quiet, and, at the same time, to preserve our neutrality, and enforce a rigid observance of our treaty stipulations. For these reasons, as well as to afford adequate and proper protection to that frontier, Mr. B. said he had, and should continue to urge the necessity of a regular military force upon the northern frontier.

Mr. HARRISON's amendment was then rejected; and the question recurring upon the amendment of the committee.

Mr. H. moved to amend it so that the regiment therein provided for should be composed of riflemen: lost.

The amendment of the Committee on Military Affairs was then agreed to.

Some other amendments were then agreed to, all in reference to the details of the bill.

The following amendment was taken up:

That, from and after the passing of this act, all enlistments in the army of the United States shall be for five years, and that the monthly pay of non-commissioned officers and soldiers shall be as follows: each sergeant major, quartermaster sergeant, and chief musician, seventeen dollars; to each first sergeant of a company, sixteen dollars; to all other sergeants thirteen dollars; to each artificer, eleven dollars; to each corporal, nine dollars; to each musician and private soldier, seven dollars.

Mr. PETRIKIN moved to amend it by giving the soldiers twenty-five cents a day extra, when at work on roads, &c.: lost.

Mr. CUSHMAN moved to strike out "seven," and insert "eight," as the pay of the "musicians and private soldiers."

Mr. McKAY said the pay of the privates had been increased of late years from five to seven dollars.

Mr. CUSHMAN did not consider seven dollars to be enough.

Mr. C's amendment was agreed to, and the original amendment was agreed to, and the original amendment as amended also.

Some further amendments were acted on, when the committee rose for want of a quorum voting.

Mr. BRIGGS moved an adjournment: lost, 54 to 67; and a quorum being present, the House again went into committee.

The following proposed section was stricken out:

SEC. 27. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized, at his discretion, to allow and pay to the district paymasters of the army, who have or may be employed in making payments to the militia and volunteers ordered into the service of the United States, a commission on the sums respectively paid by them, not exceeding one per cent. upon the amounts.

Mr. CHAMBERS moved the following amendment, submitted yesterday by Mr. WISE, but it was disagreed to:

Strike out sections 2d, 4th, 5th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 11th, and 13th.

*Amendments to the Committee's amendments.*

Strike out all after the words "extra pay" in 6th line of section 31.

Strike out section 35.

On motion of Mr. MASON, the Committee rose and reported the bill and amendments, *nem. dis.*

On motion of Mr. BRIGGS, the bill as amended, was ordered to be printed.

**FRENCH NAVAL PREPARATIONS AGAINST MEXICO.**—TOULON, Sept. 25.—Great activity is observed in our naval arsenal. The *Marengo*, of the line, is under repairs, in order to be equipped: the *Volcain* and *Eclair* bombards have orders to sail for the Gulf of Mexico on the 30th Sept. or the 1st Oct., at the latest.

The Toulonnais says: "It is time, therefore, that this inactive contest finish by the thunder of cannon, if the Mexican Government should not grant the satisfaction which has been sought from her. Skilful artillerymen have been embarked in the bomb ships. The admiral has brought with him detachments of engineers. His success appears certain. The port of San Juan d'Ulloa will fall into the hands of our brave sailors, and this deed of arms, by proving that France knows how to avenge herself for injuries, will enrich the glorious annals of French naval history."

A Mexican correspondent of the *Temps* furnishes that paper with a calculation of the losses to the Mexican, French, North American, and European merchants by the blockade of the coast of Mexico during the first three months. In this space thirty-four merchant ships have been driven away by the blockading squadron, out of which seven were French, six English, and eight American vessels. The vessels seized by the French ships from Mexico, three in number, are valued at 500,000*fr.*: *per contra*—two French vessels valued at the same sum, have been sequestered, by the Mexicans. The loss in custom duties to the Mexican Government is valued at 12,500,000*fr.*; that of the muleteers and persons employed in the transport of merchandise, &c., at 5,000,000*fr.* French merchants in Mexico are calculated to have lost 1,500,000; ditto to workmen, 500,000*fr.*; English merchants, 3,600,000*fr.*; German ditto, 2,000,000*fr.*; American ditto, 3,500,000*fr.* Total loss for Mexico, 18,000,000*fr.*; total loss for French and European merchants in Mexico, 11,600,000*fr.* To this should be added the loss of mercantile houses in Europe, the loss of private individuals, the expenses of the blockade, &c.

PARIS, Oct. 6.—The brig of war *Bisson* sailed from Brest on Thursday for the Antilles; and the bomb-vessels *L'Eclair* and *Volcan* sailed from Toulon on Wednesday to join Admiral Baudin's squadron on the coast of Mexico.

The French frigate *Didon*, with the flag of Admiral de la Bretonniere, arrived at Cadiz from New York on the 19th ult.; and the corvette *Bergere*, Captain B. de Missiessy, came into the roadstead the day following.

**PARTHENON AT ATHENS.**—The external walls, columns, and fragments, remain, chiselled by Phidias. It has lost its frieze and its internal compartments. It was built of white marble, taken from a neighboring mountain. It consists of a parallelogram, surrounded by a peristyle of forty-six doric columns, each column having six feet diameter and 34 feet in height. The columns have no bases. At each extremity there is a portico of six columns. Total length 228 feet, width 200 feet, height 66 feet. It only presented to the eye the majestic simplicity of architectural lines. A single idea expressed in stone, simple and intelligible at a glance, like the thoughts of the ancients. Pericles wished it as much to be an assemblage of *chefs d'œuvres* of genius from the hand of man, as a place of homage to the gods.

WASHINGTON CITY ;  
THURSDAY, ..... NOVEMBER 22, 1838.

The near approach of another session of Congress reminds us that our abstract of the proceedings of the last session was interrupted towards the close. In order to preserve the record, we have brought up the arrearages in the present number, which, although not new, will be important to those who preserve their files.

We understand that instructions have been transmitted from the War Department to Major General SCOTT to repair to the northern frontier, and assume the command of our military forces in person, as soon as his presence in the Cherokee nation can be spared. It is probable he will pass, on his route, through Kentucky, Ohio, and Pennsylvania.

We are induced to believe, from information received since our last number was published, that the rumors of changes in the Board of Navy Commissioners are entirely without foundation; they were so current here, as to obtain some credence. Of the other changes spoken of, time will determine their correctness or incorrectness.

*Correspondence of the Army and Navy Chronicle.*

TAMPA BAY, (E. F.) Nov. 1, 1838.

General Taylor has succeeded in removing the Appalachicola Indians, with less difficulty than could have been expected, owing to the precautionary steps taken to prevent their returning to the swamps on the day they were to embark for Arkansas.

After disposing of the troops employed on this duty, General Taylor will return to this post, where we have Indians and Indian negroes, upwards of 200, consisting of Seminoles, Tallahasseees, and a few Mickasukies. Ho-la-too-chee, the principal chief now remaining in Florida, Co-e-ha-jo, Catzer, (or Tiger,) and several other distinguished chiefs among them.

Runners have been sent into the nation from time to time to apprise those who still hold out, that the road is open for them to come in, and will be until the commencement of the campaign; after which no communication will be held with them. Many have made us a visit in consequence, and have returned with a determination of bringing their families in. Should the Tallahassee Indians do so, many of the Mickasuky tribe, being closely allied, will follow their example; in that event, there will be but Co-e-coo-chee and Sam Jones, with a few scattering families remaining, who must of necessity follow the example of the others. They want clothes and ammunition—provisions they can always get; and are, particularly those with Sam Jones, pretty well supplied from the several wrecks on the Atlantic coast. All the chiefs, with the exception of Co-e-coo-chee and Samuel—who, by the way, is no chief at all—have made their bow to the General, and have agreed to comply with the treaty. Ten days or a fortnight will determine whether or not we are to take the field. This is the day appointed for the chief of the

Tallahasseees and his people to come in. Notwithstanding their professions, preparations are going on for active operations both by land and water. Gen. Taylor's plan is first to secure the frontier inhabitants by a chain of posts between them and the Indians; and then to establish depots at such points as will enable him to concentrate a force to act where its services may be most required, and with promptness. We are now engaged in repairing wagons and boats, breaking mules, cleaning arms and accoutrements, repairing bridges, &c., preparatory to the recommencement of hostilities; all of which I am still in hopes will be unnecessary.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM FLORIDA.

Since the foregoing letter from our correspondent was in type, we have been favored with later intelligence, giving a somewhat different aspect to the state of affairs, contained in a letter from an officer of the army, whose means of information are equal to any, dated

TAMPA BAY, Nov. 3, 1838.

"You have probably heard of late that the Indians were coming in; and, in fact, the prospect was more promising than it ever was before. The two chiefs of the Tallahasseees brought in their families, and promised to follow it up with all their tribe. A principal sub-chief and several of his retainers of the Mickasuky band also came in, and made equally fair promises. So open and apparently fair was their conduct that all the Indians in our camp believed the end was beginning.

"Within the last two days, a change has taken place, and the story now is, that 'the whites are going to war with the French, and this will enable us to hold out; but if this hope should fail this winter, all will give up in the spring.' Did you ever hear a more cunningly devised story, to induce us to suspend operations for another six months?

"When this last report shall be confirmed, I trust that Gen. TAYLOR will cast off, forever, all attempts at negotiation, and carry on war to the knife. Job himself had not such trials and provocations.

"I confess that the late deceit blinded me, and hereafter no appearance, save the bodily appearance of men, women, and children, will convince me."

ITEMS.

We learn with much pleasure, the arrival of Major General GAINES, who has just completed an arduous and extensive tour of inspection along our western frontier. We have not had the pleasure of seeing the General, but have understood with much gratification, that his health and vigor remain unimpaired.—*Mobile Mercantile Advertiser.*

Major General SCOTT is, we hear, again ordered to the Northern frontier. He is the man, upon whom eminently seem to rest, the peace and honor of the nation.—*New York American.*

We understand that the Milwaukie has been chartered by the Canadian Government for service on this lake during the season, and that it is intended to put an armament on board. The Milwaukie is one of the swiftest boats on the lake, and was for a time last summer in the service of the United States.—*Buffalo Advertiser.*

We understand, that the Government of Upper Canada has purchased of our citizens, the steamboats



Milwaukie and Daniel Webster. These are staunch boats, and the former one of the swiftest upon Lake Erie.—*Buffalo Journal*.

BRUNSWICK, Geo., Nov. 8.—The U. S. revenue cutter Dexter, Captain Day, arrived at this port last week, and is now engaged in placing buoys on the bar, and at the entrance of this harbor, an appropriation for which was made at the last session of Congress.

A third detachment, of about 1,200 Cherokee Indians, passed through Nashville on their way to the Far West, on the 4th inst.

WHITE PATH, a distinguished chief the Cherokee tribe, died near Hopkinsville, Ky., a few days since, aged 75 years. He was in company with the first detachment of emigrating Cherokees, who passed through that place a week before.

#### ARRIVALS AT WASHINGTON.

Nov. 15—Major R. Delafield, Eng'rs, Gen. Gratiot's.  
Lieut. E. G. Elliott, 4th Infy., 29th street.  
Lieut. Larkin Smith, 3d Infy., Fuller's.  
16—Lieut. R. D. A. Wade, 3d Arty., Mr. Fry's.  
Lieut. W. Potter, 7th Infy., Mrs. Hill's.  
Lieut. S. H. Campbell, Eng'rs, Fuller's.  
Lieut. S. B. Thornton, 2d Drags., do  
18—Lieut. M. S. Howe, do Gadsby's.  
19—Br. Gen. W. K. Armistead, Fuller's.

#### LETTERS ADVERTISED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15, 1833.

ARMY.—Lt. Col. S. Burbank, Capt. A. Canfield, Capt. C. O. Collins, 3, Capt. J. B. Grayson, Lieut. T. M. Porter, Lieut. Charles Tremont, [Fremont,] Lieut. Geo. Watson, 3, Capt. J. M. Washington.

NAVY.—P. Mid. W. B. Beverley, Commo. Elliott, Commo. Jacob Jones, Lieut. V. M. Randolph.

MARINE CORPS.—Lieut. Wm. Lang, Lieut. H. B. Tyler, 2.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15.

ARMY.—Major S. Cooper

NAVY.—Mid. J. Anderson, Dr. J. S. Messersmith, Dr. J. Vaughn Smith.

TALLAHASSEE, Nov. 1, 1833.

ARMY.—Capt. S. P. Heintzelman, Capt. J. H. Lamotte, Gen. Z. Taylor, Dr. R. C. Wood.

NAVY.—Robert E. Hooe.

#### PASSENGERS.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 13, per steam packet North Carolina, from Wilmington, Major S. Churchill, of the army. Nov. 14, per steam packet Wm. Seabrook, from Savannah, Lieut. M. S. Howe, of the army.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 11, per steamboat Wm. Seabrook, from Charleston, Capt. J. Mansfield, of the army, and lady.

#### COMMUNICATION.

##### FLORIDA WAR—CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

NEWMANSVILLE, Oct. 28, 1833.

MR. EDITOR: A species of epistolary forgery has been for some time practised by an anonymous writer at Black Creek, which demands some notice.

Had this individual, who, it seems, is the "esteemed correspondent" of the Savannah Georgian, contented himself, as heretofore, with communicating to the public, from *Black Creek*, such scraps of vague intelligence, garbled reports, and camp rumors as his opportunities at that post could afford, his occupation would not have been disturbed by the present communication. But since he has so far violated propriety as to forge upon other posts his inaccurate and very improper communications, it becomes a duty which the officers of those posts owe to themselves, as well as to the public, that the fact should be made known.

In the Georgian of August the 28th, was published an article purporting to have been written at Newmansville, which has been copied into the Army and Navy Chronicle, as well as in many other respectable papers, and which is, from beginning to end, a

tissue of falsehood and misrepresentation. Although it is possible that this writer may have been himself mistaken in the facts which he communicated to the public, it cannot be denied that he betrayed some diffidence in the propriety of his communication, when he thought it expedient, while writing it at Black Creek, to locate it at Newmansville.

As this article affords a pretty fair specimen of the accuracy with which the esteemed correspondent communicates to the public "the latest news from Florida," it will be unnecessary to notice his similar productions via Fort King, and other posts in the Territory. In reporting the summer expedition of Col. Harney, he states, among other misrepresentations, that Capt. Bryant, of the 2d Dragoons, and his whole company, were left sick at Micanopy; and thus leaves the public to infer that Capt. B. did not accompany the expedition. Now the facts are, that that meritorious officer, with his whole company, continued in the field twelve out of the fourteen days which the scout lasted—and on his return remained two days sick at Micanopy. He states that the army, on this occasion, "destroyed two considerable towns, all the corn, pumpkins, &c.," when, in truth, not a single town, great or small, was destroyed—and all the "corn and pumpkins" trampled on did not amount to half an acre! He undertakes to give a list of all the officers who accompanied the expedition, and yet omits the names of the following five: Capt. Wm. Hoffman, of the 6th infantry; Doctors B. M. Byrne and E. H. Abadie, of the Medical Staff, and Lieuts. N. Darling and L. P. Graham, of the 2d Dragoons.

But the most exceptionable part of his communication is that in which he slanders the medical corps. He says that "great dissatisfaction prevails among the medical officers, in consequence of the order which prescribes the mode of selecting those who are to remain in Florida," &c. Now the order in question prescribes that they who have served longest in the Seminole war, shall have the first choice to leave the territory; and it is very certain that no medical officer who respects justice or respects himself, could have expressed any dissatisfaction at an order so equitable as this.

He says that he is "acquainted with one Surgeon who has been more years in the territory than any five other Surgeons or assistants in the army, and performed more actual hard service than the whole five together;" and yet it is notorious that there is no Surgeon in the army, except the Surgeon General, who has spent half as much time, or seen half as much service in the Florida war as several Assistant Surgeons have. It is true that some have served a long term before the war, at one or two of the most agreeable posts in Florida, or perhaps in the whole army; but surely those gentlemen have too much self-respect to claim any indulgence on that score.

The assertion that censure attaches to "an ad interim" is (so far as an extensive intercourse with medical officers enables me to judge) entirely unfounded. But even were it true that this writer had heard some one or two officers complain of "an ad interim personage," was it fair, from this circumstance to include the whole medical staff in Florida? or was it honorable to assail, through the public press, in an anonymous and assassin-like manner, the character of one who had no means of defence?

JUSTICE.

P. S. I have this moment seen your paper of the 4th inst., in which I perceive that the "esteemed correspondent" reads a sharp lecture to the editors of the National Intelligencer, and to yourself, for not having paid more attention to his very important communications, and especially to that "most sensible portion," in which he slanders the medical staff, and the "ad interim personage." Not satisfied, it seems, with having his camp gossip extensively circulated through the respectable journals of the coun-

try, he now *modestly* "takes the opportunity to inquire the reasons which induce the editors to suppress" his irresponsible slanders on the different departments of the army. This individual intimates that he is an officer of the army; but whoever reflects on the military impropriety of making extra-official reports through the public press, even when these reports convey no improper strictures on the conduct of brother officers, will be much inclined to doubt the truth of this intimation.

It may be seen from the statements given above (the truth of which will be fully attested by any one of the officers who accompanied Col. Harney's expedition) how much the public have lost by the remissness of editors in not having copied more extensively the esteemed correspondence of the Savannah Georgian.

#### NAVAL CHAPLAINS.

By a late act of Congress, Chaplains have been appointed to several army posts. Why is it that so few Chaplains are appointed in the navy? For many years the number was limited to nine; and that appeared to be a charmed number, for it was vain to expect that any one, no matter what his qualifications for that situation were, could be appointed, unless a death or resignation should reduce the number. But we hope a new state of things will take the place of the "old regime;" that a more just and politic course will be pursued towards this right arm of our defence; for it is only in time of peace that we can prepare for war. Two Chaplains have been lately appointed, one of whom, we are certain, is, by all who know him, considered peculiarly fitted for the situation that he occupies. That some more might be profitably employed in the service, the following schedule will serve to show:

##### *For vessels in commission.*

Ships of line,	2
Razee,	1
Frigates,	4—7

##### *For shore stations.*

Navy Yards,	7
Hospitals at New York and Norfolk,	2
Marine Barracks at Washington,	1
Naval Asylum at Philadelphia,	1—11
	Z.

#### NAVAL SURGEON GENERAL.

MR. EDITOR: Will you please to give the following article, extracted from the National Gazette, of the 25th ult., an insertion in your paper:

"For twenty years there has been a Surgeon General appointed to the army, and with the most salutary results to the health and economy of the service. Medical and other scientific papers are preserved by him, and turned to useful account, while the communications of naval surgeons are thrown aside, lost, and destroyed, without a friendly hand to save them, or to protect the interest and reputation of their authors. Naval Surgeons visit every climate, and possess every qualification for making large and valuable contributions to the stock of useful knowledge; and, with a proper head at Washington, and a due appreciation of their labors, they would be excited to emulation, and become what the Military Surgeons are in Europe, the greatest benefactors of the country."

Is there a naval or medical service, except that of the United States, without a medical director? We believe not; for all have seen the advantage arising from a proper regulation of the medical service, both in the army and navy. The French were among the first to organize the medical service of their navy; and the English learnt the advantage of it, by being obliged to send to the French, after one of their naval victories, for surgeons to attend to their wounded, such was the miserable state of the English naval medical service. In one of Smollett's

novels can be seen a true and vivid picture of the former state of the British naval medical service. Of the propriety of the appointment of a naval medical purveyor, I believe there can be little doubt.

S.

#### DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

*Copy of a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, dated*  
TEA TABLE KEY, Oct. 27, 1838.

SIR: I have the honor to report, that on the night of the 21st instant I fell in with a party of Indians encamped between Bear's and Narrow's cut, who, having discovered us before they could be effectually surrounded, discharged their rifles at my men without effect, and finding they were so closely pursued, ran for the woods. My men fired upon them, and killed three upon the spot. When they retreated, they threw their rifles into the creek, one of which we succeeded in finding. We also took from them about two hundred rifle balls, two pouches and horns filled with fine powder, and all their camp equipage and provisions, consisting of pots, spoons, knives, harpoons, kegs, two bags of prepared cumpte, and two canoes. Attached to the pouches are eleven scalps, taken from persons who were cast away on the coast in the late gale.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

NAPOLEON L. COSTE.

*Com'g cutter Campbell.*

Hon. J. K. PAULDING,  
*Secretary of the Navy.*

FROM FLORIDA.—It gives us pleasure to publish the following extract from a letter received at the War Department from Gen. Taylor, commanding the army in Florida, dated "Fort Harlee, Oct. 30, 1838," and which presents a more favorable aspect of affairs in that quarter than they have for some time worn:

"Letters have been this moment received from Tampa Bay, which can be fully relied on, of the most satisfactory character, as to a portion of the hostiles coming in for emigration at that place, in conformity with the promise made to me by them when I left that post. This will not, however, relax my movements into the country, or prevent my occupying such positions as will tend to hasten the surrender of those still remaining in the country.

"I shall leave immediately for Fort Brooke, where my presence is greatly needed, and shall lose no time in emigrating all the Indians who may have come in to that place."—*Globe.*

KEY WEST, Nov. 3.—The U. S. ship Boston arrived here on Sunday the 27th ult., from Tampa Bay, officers and crew all well. She has been ordered to co-operate with the army in Florida, and is we understand on her way to Cape Florida, in the vicinity of which place it is said the Indians have collected in a large body. The Boston will sail the first fair wind.

The following is a list of her officers: EDWARD B. BABBIT, Esq., *Commander*; E. W. Moore, S. W. Wilkinson, J. J. B. Walbach, *Lieutenants*; P. A. Southall, *Purser*; F. B. Renshaw, *Master*; W. A. W. Spottswood, *Surgeon*; E. C. Conway, *Ass't Surgeon*; Messrs. Howell, Rutledge, Comegys, Brown, Judson, Weyman, Lambert, Briceland, Guist, and Harrison, *Midshipmen*; A. Tabb, *Captain's Clerk*.

Through the politeness of Capt. Coste, of the U. S. cutter Campbell, we have received the account of a skirmish which took place between his men and the Indians while on a cruise along the coast. On the evening of the 21st, they discovered a number of Indian fires between Bears and Narrow Cut. James Eagan, the pilot of the cutter, was despatched forthwith, to ascertain whether there were any Indians



at the fires, who, in a very short time, brought intelligence of the presence of a number of them. The boats were accordingly launched and well manned, and a landing effected, not, however, without sustaining a severe fire from the Indians. But the men were soon formed, and a vigorous fire opened, which caused the Indians to take to the woods as the only place of safety, leaving three of their comrades dead on the field. The party got a rifle, 200 balls, two pouches, with horns full of fine powder, and all their camp equipage, consisting of pots, spoons, knives, grains, harpoons, bags of prepared *Cumpte*, and two canoes. Affixed to the pouches were eleven scalps, which, no doubt, belonged to the unfortunate individuals who were wrecked on our coast in the late September gale.

The officers and crew of the Campbell deserve to be highly complimented for their conduct on this occasion, as they displayed considerable coolness and intrepidity while the action lasted.—*S. Floridian*.

**LITTLE ROCK, Oct. 17.**—Maj. W. G. BELKNAP, 3d U. S. infantry, arrived at this place on Friday last, from Fort Jesup, on his way to Fort Smith, the command of which post has recently been assigned to him. On his arrival here, he assumed the command of the two companies of his regiment which had arrived here some days previous, from Fort Jesup, under Lieut. HENRY. This detachment, which has been encamped on the opposite side of the river, near this place, for several days, took up its line of march, for Fort Smith, on Monday morning last. It had come thus far by water, but in consequence of the low stage of the river, was compelled to perform the balance of the journey by land.

Lieut. JAMES M. SMITH, 3d U. S. infy., arrived at this place, on Wednesday evening last, in the Rock-rose stage, from New York, on his way to Fort Towson.—*Gazette*.

**THE FRONTIER ROAD.**—In the *Gazette* of the 19th ult., we mentioned that Maj. BELKNAP and Capt. BONNEVILLE, U. S. A., had made a reconnaissance of the country from Fort Smith to Red river, with the view of locating the route for the road authorized by Congress to be opened along the western frontier to Red river, and had returned to the former place without agreeing on either of the routes viewed by them. We now learn, that, after they separated, Major Belknap made another exploration of the country, and has selected a route for the road, which he will report to the Secretary of War, as the most practicable one within the Indian country, and the nearest to our western boundary, that can be found. It leaves the Arkansas at Fort Smith, and runs west of, and parallel with, the boundary line, about 40 miles, when it diverges to the west and southwest, to avoid the Kiamichie mountains, and runs along and near their base a considerable distance, passes by Fort Towson, and finally terminates at Red river, near that post. The distance across is estimated at 132 miles. He recommends two posts on the road—one at the foot of the Kiamichie mountains, and another on Clear creek, about six miles from Fort Towson. The expense of opening the road, so as to make it passable for wagons, he thinks, will not exceed \$10,000, if done by the military; indeed, a considerable portion of it is already passable for wagons. There is also plenty of water along the route, and good range for foraging teams.

The law making an appropriation for opening this road, requires it to be made *within the Indian country*, provided the assent of the Indians can be obtained for that purpose. That assent having been obtained, the road will necessarily have to be made west of the boundary line.—*Ibid*.

**MILITARY MOVEMENT.**—We learn, by a letter from an officer at Fort Coffee, that the troops at that

post were to be removed, on Monday of last week, to Fort Smith, and that Gen. ARBUCKLE had ordered that a non-commissioned officer and three men be placed at Fort Coffee, to take charge of the buildings, &c., until the decision of the Government be known in relation to their future disposition.—*Ibid*, Oct. 24.

**SAVANNAH, Nov. 9.**—We witnessed, on Tuesday afternoon, the departure in the steam packet New York, for Florida, of the detachment of U. S. troops brought out by the ship St. Mary, from New York. They seem to be a fine body of men, officered by young but gallant and enthusiastic men—a fine specimen of what West Point can turn out, and a good illustration of the beneficial tendency of that institution, when new troops are to be raised and officered, or commissions become vacant by resignation. While on this subject, we cannot but wonder that our government does not go on to construct steamboats for their own use, instead of chartering of individuals, at a high rate, as it has done for years past. It would render a benefit to science and the cause of improvement, and at the same time afford a better medium of transportation than by boats in which an adaptation to the purpose is not studied. Such experiments as these could only have a useful result.—*Georgian*.

*Correspondence of the Cincinnati Whig.*

NORFOLK, VA., Nov. 1, 1838.

MY DEAR SIR: The fine weather has been favorable to all our operations at the Navy Yard, and we have made rapid progress with the repairs of the various ships preparing for sea, as well as with the improvements of the Yard itself. The latter, under the vigilant and able superintendence of Com. Warrington, one of our gallant old captains, though still a young man in constitution and vigor, is becoming truly a magnificent dock-yard. A large wet dock for the deposit and preservation of timber is nearly completed, and the public store houses are in a course of rapid construction. By means of the steam pump and coffer-dam, the old wooden wharves are being gradually removed, and their places supplied with solid masonry of granite. Our dry dock is perhaps as perfect a specimen of compact and scientific masonry as is to be found anywhere. It is to be regretted, however, that it is but a single, instead of a double dock, and capable of admitting only one ship at a time. Almost all the English docks are so constructed that several ships may be admitted at once; thereby saving labor and expense, and adding greatly to the facilities of equipment. Compared with our great rival across the water, we are but pigmies yet in every thing that relates to naval affairs, and so slow is brother Jonathan to be moved in the premises, that I dare say he will have to be thrashed two or three times before he is wide awake to his true interest. Whilst we make giant strides in every thing else—commerce, agriculture, manufactures, we are a poor, sleepy-headed, Rip Van Winkle set in the matter of the navy, and I sometimes fear we shall occupy "Sleepy Hollow" so long, that when at last we do wake up, we shall find, like the veritable Rip, that our limbs have become stiff, our gun has been eaten up with the rust; and that, in short, we have become superannuated, and are behind our day and generation. We have not much in the way of news since I wrote to you last. The Secretary of the Navy is still in New York, and, until he returns to Washington, I presume the officers for the different ships now lying here, will not be detailed. It is not yet officially known, who is to be the commander of the West India squadron, although it is pretty generally believed that Commo. Morris will be selected for this service. In consequence of there having been no ships in recently, we are shipping men very slowly. There are now about three hundred and fifty on board the receiving ship; not enough by three hundred to send all the ships to sea.

Yours, &c.,

X.

**CHICAGO HARBOR.**—We are informed that the operations of the present season, for the improvement of our harbor will soon be brought to a close. It will be recollected that of the sum of thirty thousand dollars appropriated at the last session of Congress, for continuing this work, only fifteen thousand was made available for this year. Of this latter sum more than ten thousand dollars was expended on the 30th of September last; and at the same rate of expenditure, which we believe to be a prudent one, the balance will be exhausted within a few days. Much benefit, however, has resulted from the application of this little sum.

Capt: ALLEN, under whose direction the work has successfully progressed to its present state, has, we are informed, turned over his charge to his successor, A. A. HUMPHREYS, Esq., Civil Agent, and will leave in a few days to join his regiment at Fort Leavenworth.—*Chicago American*, Nov. 3.

*From the Philadelphia Exchange Books.*

U. S. SHIP PEACOCK, }  
Madeira, Sept. 20, 1838. }

DEAR SIR: According to my promise, I avail myself of the opportunity of writing by a brig bound to New York. We have had a passage of 23 days from Norfolk to this place. In a gale of wind parted company with the Commodore, and the Vincennes arrived one day before us. The Vincennes, Peacock, brig Porpoise, the schooner Independence, and Sea Gull, are all here. All things as yet progress very well. The Peacock is a wet ship, but a good sea boat. We shall, when we arrive at Rio, (which we expect to sail for about the 24th September,) require much repairs, and will be detained some time, when you may expect to hear from me again. Officers and men are all well and in good spirits. Mr. Peale, belonging to the scientific corps, is on board of our ship. I think from all appearances that we shall be able to do something before we return. You may expect to see us about three years from this.

**FROM THE PACIFIC.**—The following is an extract of a letter from an officer on board the U. S. sloop of war Falmouth, dated Valparaiso, Aug. 9, 1838:

"As the Dromo does not sail until afternoon, I drop a note to you containing a list of our officers, which may be interesting to the friends of some of them as a number of changes has taken place: I. McKEEVER, Commander; W. B. Lyne, 1st Lieutenant; L. G. Keith, 2d do.; J. J. Glasson, 3d do.; Ferdinand Piper, acting Lieut.; W. Whelan, Surgeon; Robert Pettit, Purser; E. J. DeHaven, acting Master; C. W. Tait, assistant Surgeon; R. M. Harvey, Passed Midshipman; C. Benham, R. Allison, J. P. Parker, T. H. Patterson, R. H. Getty, Midshipmen; H. LaRentrie, Captain's Clerk.

The Falmouth left Callao July 14th, at which time the North Carolina and schooner Enterprise were in port; the latter undergoing extensive repairs. The sloop of war Lexington sailed from Callao, July 13th, for the coast of Mexico and California. The schr. Boxer, at the latest date, was cruising upon the coast of Mexico. We return to Callao in a few days, whence report says we shall also start for a cruise upon the lee coast.—*Boston Mercantile Journal*.

#### OFFICIAL.

**DEPARTMENT OF STATE.**—The following notice of new light houses on the Russian coasts of the Baltic sea, has been received from the Russian Government, and is hereby communicated for the advantage of our navigators:

HELSINGFORS, June 25, 1838.

The General Directory of light-houses in Finland, gives the following

#### NOTICE TO MARINERS.

1. The light-houses of Pokalandd, situated in the

Gulf of Finland, in the latitude of 59 degrees, 55 minutes, and 30 seconds north, and the longitude of 42 degrees, 34 minutes east from Ferro, which has been hitherto lighted by a repeating light, will hereafter be distinguished by a fixed light of 13 lamps, with reflectors visible through all the points of the compass, between east-south-east and west-south-west. The light is placed as before, at the height of 164 feet above the level of the sea, and can be seen in fine weather at the distance of 19 sea miles from the deck of a ship.

2. The wooden tower, near Hang-Udd, in the Gulf of Finland, in the lat. of 59 deg. 46 min. north, and the longitude of 41 degrees 6 minutes east from Ferro, having been converted into a light-house, will hereafter be distinguished by a repeating light. This light will be formed by nine lamps, with reflectors, placed in three groups, turning at intervals of three minutes each, so as to present successively a bright light, two lights less bright, and then a period of darkness, though some light will be visible during this period of darkness, within 5 or 6 miles from the light. The light will be placed 100 feet above the level of the sea, and will be visible at the distance of 15 sea miles, from the deck of a ship.

3. The stone light-house built lately on the island of Enskar, a few miles from the entrance of Mystadt, in the southern part of the Gulf of Bothnia, in the latitude of 43 degrees and 10 minutes north, and 39 degrees, 10 minutes, and 30 seconds east longitude from Ferro, will also be lighted hereafter. The light, placed 156 feet above the level of the sea, will be constant, and given out by nine reflecting lamps, visible between the southeast and northeast points of the compass, at the distance of 18 sea miles from the deck of a ship.

**MURDER.**—A marine named George Trainer, formerly belonging to the U. S. ship Falmouth, but lately arrived at Baltimore, in the Tweed, was murdered on board that vessel on Tuesday night, by a young man named Pennington, also of the Falmouth. Some altercation took place between them in the fore-castle, where they were alone, respecting some oysters, when the cry was heard by the crew "I'm murdered," and on going down, Trainer was found stabbed in the breast and abdomen, and dead. Pennington was immediately arrested. He is about 20 years of age, and is said to belong to Annapolis. The deceased was about 45 years of age, and has left a wife and family in New Orleans.

*Correspondence of the Baltimore Chronicle.*

#### FRONTIER SKETCHES—No. 1.

**SACKET'S HARBOR, N. Y., Nov. 11, 1838.**—We have just received intelligence of an assault made upon a detachment of U. S. troops by Her Majesty's loyal Canadian subjects some three or four days since. With a view of more effectually insuring the quiet of the frontier, it was deemed necessary by our military functionaries to garrison the village of 'FRENCH MILLS,' a place of some note in the annals of our late war, and about a day's ride from Plattsburgh. Thither, Captain Montgomery, Lieutenant Reeve and company 'K.' of the 8th Regiment of Infantry, were repairing by the way of the St. Lawrence in an open boat, when they were fired upon by a party of British soldiers and one man severely wounded, and two others slightly. The incident of course has created much excitement. On the reception of the intelligence, the indefatigable and veteran Colonel of the 8th proceeded from this, with a strong detachment of his command in the U. S. transport *Telegraph*: but, to what place, or for what purpose, we are, as yet, unable to determine.

The "insurgents," (or "patriots,") have already secured a foot-hold on the threshold of their momen-



tous future. You will, ere this, have heard of the capture of a fort and two steamboats, belonging to her Majesty, and the narrow escape of Sir John Colborne. The flame of rebellion burns brightly in this quarter, and the disciples of liberty, profiting by the affairs of last winter, pursue a system of campaigning much more likely to secure success than any preceding one. The ladies are uniformly on the side of the "rebels,"—and indeed, "God speed 'em" is in the mouth of every one on this frontier. But the attack upon our troops, in our own waters, in view of our uniforms, in open day light, is the all engrossing subject here. I will keep you advised of particulars.

N. B.—I omitted to mention that Captain Montgomery was not in the barge on the occasion referred to. The weather being somewhat tempestuous, and Mrs. M's. health precarious, the Captain availed himself of the Ogdensburg stage to reach his destination, and temporarily turned over his command to Lieutenant Reeve, a very excellent young officer of the 8th. The Lieutenant's statement of whole transaction will, no doubt, be soon before the public.

Her Majesty's transport "COBURG," with British troops, arrived opposite our harbor this morning, and an officer, apparently on some very important business, proceeded at once to the U. S. Barracks, (in sight of us) to confer with its commander. Our town for some days past has been filled with new faces, the owners of which seem anxious to keep incog. They are "Patriots," watching opportunities to cross into Canada, but, being without arms, and withal, very circumspect, are beyond the reach of the "neutrality law." Be assured that England will find sufficient employment this winter for her newly exported bayonets.

#### No. 2.

SACKET'S HARBOR, N. Y. Nov. 13, 1838.—An express reached us last night from the vicinity of Prescott, setting forth that the Patriots had collected in large numbers in that vicinity, and that the steamer United States had been forcibly appropriated to their hostile projects. The purport of the despatches brought by the express had not been known at the moment of writing this; but from the fact, that an officer of the army was sent with all speed to the neighborhood of hostility for the purpose of reconnoitring and bringing correct information, it is fair to infer that a requisition for regular troops has been made by the civil authorities near the scene of action.

Col. WORTH, with his detachment, has not yet returned. The attack on the U. S. boat by the English troops is confirmed. Sergeant Brown of "K," Co., 8th Inf. is the one referred to, as having been wounded seriously. He is one of the finest non-commissioned officers in his regiment. Should he die, his loss will be severely felt by his comrades. The storm of revolution is still raging around us: what the result will be, it is not difficult to predict. After a few hard fought battles, and sundry defeats, the standard of liberty will float proudly from the walls of Quebec. The "*habitans*" of Canada, the *residents*, are now engaged in the conflict. They now seem to

know,

Who would be free, themselves must strike the blow.

Look for stirring intelligence shortly.—Although the British troops are numerous, and well disciplined the charm of their invincibility has been broken; 'tis impossible for them to resist the conjoined attacks of assailants, who gather strength from discomfiture, and comfort from defeat. I repeat, the emancipation of Canada from their real or imaginary wrongs, is at hand, nor can the concentration of all her Majesty's forces at any one point, do more than develop the latent resources of their wily antagonists, and retard a consummation as inevitable as glorious.

From the Sacket's Harbor Journal, Extra, Nov. 14.

The steamboat Oneida, just arrived from Ogdensburg, brings the following news:

A severe engagement took place at Prescott yesterday, commencing at 8 o'clock A. M., and lasting seven hours, between the Patriots and British forces. About 500 Patriots, and 300 British regulars, together with some militia, were engaged. The battle took place about a mile below Prescott, the Patriots having possession of several stone buildings; several were killed and wounded on both sides—the British, however, sustained by far the heaviest loss. Col. Young, the British commander, was among the killed, his body being pierced with seven balls. The British were twice repulsed by the Patriots, and finally left the field to wait for reinforcement, for which an express was sent to Kingston.

During the action the British put their dead and wounded into a barn, behind which they sheltered themselves, and the Patriots, to dislodge them, set it on fire, when it was consumed, together with its contents; immediately after which, the British retreated to Prescott for the last time.

The steamboat United States, and two schooners were seized yesterday by the United States Marshal, under the Neutrality Law, and are now on their way to this port under his charge. Mr. Foster, the steersman of the steam boat United States, was killed by a grape shot from the British steamboat Experiment, yesterday, while engaged in getting a schooner off the flats in Ogdensburg harbor; after firing into the United States, the Experiment attempted to run down the schooner Charlotte, but was fired into by the Patriots on board of her, killing six and wounding five, after which the Experiment retreated to Prescott. A small boat containing four or five patriots, crossing from Ogdensburg to Prescott, was fired into by the British steamboat Cobourg and disabled, and then she run along side and fired down upon them, sinking the boat and killing every person that was in her.

The steamboat Oneida has been chartered by Col. Worth, for the U. S. service, and is to return immediately to the river St. Lawrence, with troops from this place.

The news in our paper of this morning of the capture of Montreal and Brockville, is not confirmed.

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

THE OHIO, 74.—I esteem it a glorious privilege to have witnessed the reception, with appropriate honors, of the Secretary of the Navy, Commodores CHAUNCEY and RIDGELY, General TALLMADGE, Mr. LIVINGSTON, U. S. Navy Agent, Mr. BARNEY, of Baltimore, and others, by the gallant veteran, Commodore HULL, on the quarter deck of the noble line of battle ship Ohio; one of the proudest trophies the nation has ever produced. Soon to unfurl her canvass wings, and on ocean's waves to meet the battle and the breeze. Floating on the waters of the picturesque harbor, in a state of inertness and inactivity, she now reposes, a stupendous mass, in perfect stillness on their shadows, soon to assume the likeness of an animated being, instinct with life and motion—soon to ruffle, as it were, its swelling plumage—quickly put forth all its beauty and its bravery—collect its scattered elements of strength, and awaken its dormant thunder.

She goes forth like a bride in the morning, arrayed in all the panoply of war, by all a nation's choicest wishes blest—a moral and intellectual missionary to heathen lands, by the influence of her example—her high state of discipline and exemplary deportment to civilize Barbarian empires. Success and happiness attend her; and may her return to her country be joyous as are her prospects for a prosperous and happy cruise on the classic shores of Italy, the coast of Barbary, and the luxurious Bosphorus.

After perambulating her spacious decks, inspect-

ing her magazines, store rooms, &c., we were more than gratified by a visit to her well arranged and tastefully decorated cabin, where we were graciously and appropriately received by the daughter of the senior officer of the navy, now the accomplished wife of the first lieutenant of the ship. It was a transition from gloom to glory to emerge from the submarine caverns of her deep orlop, artificially lighted, and the grim visages of a thousand sons of Neptune—to a boudoir decorated with Parisian taste, and graced by native loveliness.

Subsequently General TALLMADGE, the President, and a committee from the American Institute decided to award a gold medal to Commodore RIDGELY, as a premium for this, the finest specimen of American Naval Architecture; and while enlivened by the music of the Navy Band, graced by the presence of the elite of New York, and many of our most distinguished naval heroes, it has been delivered in the Hall of the Institute, accompanied by a chaste and eloquent address from their accomplished President. Near two hundred boys on board the receiving ship Hudson, apprentices under the late act of Congress, gave additional interest to our visit. Destined to elevate still higher the fame of our country, by creating a marine purely American, the character of our navy will attain the apex of fame.

The prospect of being separated from their beloved commander, who has discharged the duties of his station with zeal, fidelity, urbanity and ability, for many years, has filled all hearts with regret. The officers have unanimously expressed their desire not to be separated from him; but the enfeebled state of his health seems to require that Commodore RIDGELY should seek relief in a more congenial clime, and it is probable that either in command of the West India or Pacific squadron, this most desirable end can be attained. Go where he may, he carries with him the sympathies, esteem, and respect of all who know him.

The cloud which for a moment threatened to obscure the deserved popularity of the Secretary, from the unjust ascription to him of the slanders on the navy, has passed away, leaving nothing to obstruct his usefulness to the service to which a large portion of his life has been devoted. Your generous support of him, although a political adversary, has contributed to convince the most sceptical.

#### RUSSIA AND ENGLAND IN THE EAST.

POSEN, Aug. 28.—However hermetically Russia may seal its frontiers, it cannot hinder us from obtaining here occasionally from the interior more particular accounts of its relations, and gaining insight into its policy. The *politique pacifique*, as it is styled, which Count Stroganoff gave as a toast in London, looks almost like irony, because it becomes more and more evident that Russia and England have for some time carried on war with each other.

The English secretly assist the rebellious Circassians so effectually that they are always able to continue the contest, which is the more sensibly felt by the Russians, as they would have long since subdued the mountaineers, who are destitute of means to carry on regular warfare, but who now see themselves impeded in their enterprises beyond the Caucasus by an ever watchful, though by no means powerful, enemy in their rear.

On the other hand, Russia is assembling considerable forces in the south of the empire, the twofold object of which is no longer a secret; for while one part holds itself in readiness to go to Asia Minor to support the Turks, large bodies of troops further to the east are to march to the south, which (though the news given in English journals of their arrival at Teheran is probably premature, only Russian artillerymen having yet been sent to that place) takes a direction which opens to them the way to the most vulnerable point of the British power. It is, be-

sides, not improbable that the Russians may prefer the commercial route by way of Kniva, with which they are acquainted, to that through Iran; for the former is shorter, less dangerous, and more natural for the projects of Russia. England is well aware of her weakness in India, and knows that the possession of this gigantic limb by the dwarf European body can be but transitory; for as soon as the maxim *divide et impera* ceases to bear its point, that is, as soon as the nations of India become sensible of their true interests, and consequently considering the distance of the mother country, and the great population of Hindostan, the empire of the English in Southern Asia is at an end. On the other hand, Russia knows its vocation, and that the regeneration of Asia can only proceed from her. Thence the reciprocal jealousy of the two nations, and especially England's anxiously watching every step that Russia takes or may take; it sees, with alarming apprehension, the Russian colossus advance, slowly indeed, but surely, to put an end to its unnatural supremacy in India. The rest of Europe looks on this conflict with composure, and even with secret joy; for on the one side the sympathy of the continent for England is no where great and sincere, and on the other hand it must be satisfactory to Russia to be diverted from the west to the east. If, under existing circumstances, the tranquillity of Europe is not interrupted, the sole reason probably is, that Russia does not see occasion to act offensively; but prepared and wishing for the combat, waits till some other hand first takes the sword to cut the Gordian knot of the policy of the East.

Lord Palmerston evidently awaits the first cannon shot; for though not very clear-sighted, he yet perceives the unavoidableness of this combat, which he probably only seeks to put off, because he is aware of his own incapacity to guide the helm of England in a time of crisis. The British political edifice is too artificially put together to be kept in proper order except by artificial means, the morality of which, under these circumstances, must not be too scrupulously thought of. Great Britain may thank its weak Ministers that, since the fall of Napoleon, it has gradually declined in its political importance. Had they continued in the course of their great predecessors, proud England would have remained sole sovereign of the seas, and would have no reason to fear, in the long run, any nation upon earth. It is true that its political consequence must not be too strait laced, (as was seen before Copenhagen,) but they must soon, without direct occasion, take the first step, and destroy, at the onset, every foreign naval power. The most favorable moment is now perhaps past, for France, Russia, and North America possess fleets which may be, indeed, defeated, but cannot be annihilated. England, too, ought long since to have recognised the Pasha of Egypt as an independent Sovereign, in order to gain a powerful and able ally in the East, whose well-trained armies might be opposed to the projects of Russia. From the continental Powers Russia has at present nothing to fear, for its policy is similar in its main outlines to that of the great Powers of Eastern Europe, and Louis Philippe is not seated so firmly on his throne as to venture a war and its chances. The Euxine and the Baltic may be in a certain sense closed, and it is possible that it was not merely for his amusement that the Emperor Nicholas made a voyage to Stockholm and guaranteed the succession to Prince Oscar. The misunderstanding between Turkey (already so dependent on Russia) and its too powerful vassal, the Pasha of Egypt, must soon come to an issue. The *status quo* cannot possibly continue. The necessity of reducing the Druses in Lebanon and Anti Lebanon, has probably hitherto prevented the Pasha from proclaiming his independence. As soon as Mehemet Ali draws the sword, the Sultan must of necessity throw himself into the



arms of Russia, upon which England will immediately separate itself from the Porte, recognize the independence of Egypt, and hasten to support the Pasha with its power.—*Extra Supplement to the Allgemeine Zeitung of Sept. 18.*

**CIRCASSIA.**—The Augsburg Gazette, under date Bessarabia, Oct. 1, contains the following:—

"The Russian troops are every day approaching nearer to the southern frontiers. A considerable number of Cossacks have been placed on the war footing, and from their being ordered to rendezvous in our district, it is inferred that a campaign is about to take place. On the 20th of September a squadron, composed of three ships of the line, three frigates, and seven smaller vessels, sailed from the harbor of Sebastopol, some say for the coast of Circassia, and others for Trebizond, whence the English forward ammunition to the insurgents."

Another letter dated "Jassy, October 3," states that a squadron of 17 sail, commanded by Admiral Lazariëff, had left Odessa for Circassia, in order to bring to their winter quarters the light troops employed against the Circassians during the summer campaign. Armaments are still carried on in Southern Russia, where 100,000 men are already assembled. A still larger force will ere long be concentrated in that quarter.

A correspondence of the 23d Sept., from Odessa, quoted by the Augsburg Gazette, states that Russia is actively continuing her preparations for war, that a grand review of the forces assembled at Wosnevensk had recently taken place, and that several vessels had sailed for the coast of Abascia to give a vigorous impulse to the operation of the blockade. The different corps which had arrived from all points of the empire were marching slowly towards the extreme frontier. "England," continues this correspondence, "has supplanted Russia at Constantinople, and the Barron Ruckman, who held the office of charge d'affaires during the Baron de Boutenief's absence, appears to have been unable either to forego or conjure the storm."

We learn, by a letter of the 28th Sept., from Constantinople, that the English fleet, along with the Turkish, was then in the Dardanelles, and that it was fully expected that the English would pass into the Black Sea. The ex-minister of the interior, Akif Pacha, had been sharply remonstrated with for having received the Russian ambassador at his residence. There was a warm contest in the Turkish ministry between the influence of Russia and that of England. The part acted by France in the struggle was not positively known. A Tartar messenger had arrived from Persia, with despatches for Lord Ponsonby. He stated that the English had threatened to proclaim the Prince of Shiras Shah of Persia, if the present Shah persisted in laying siege to Herat, and that the latter had, in consequence, retired from before the city.

The *Commerce* quotes a correspondence of the 6th Oct., from Brody, in Austrian Galicia, stating that letters had been received from Kiew, speaking of the continuance of important military preparations in Russia. Field Marshal Paskewitsch had reviewed twelve regiments of infantry, eight of cavalry, and a brigade of artillery in that town. This division, consisting altogether of forty thousand men, twelve thousand horses, and one hundred and twenty pieces of cannon, were destined to reinforce the army of the South, as were also the regiments of Hussars and Lancers recently installed in the domains belonging to Count Alexander Potocki, and which had been confiscated and converted into a military colony. The director of the Arsenal of Kiew had been ordered to prepare sixty pieces of cannon of heavy calibre, twenty thousand muskets, ten thousand sabres, and as many pairs of pistols, which were transported without delay to Killa Nova. The cannon

was destined for the army of the South, and the rest of the army, it was supposed, were to be sent to the Montenegrins, or to arm the Bulgarians, or other Slavonian tribes, who were to act against Turkey in the event of her not definitively withdrawing from her alliance with England. During the review Field Marshal Paskewitsch had harangued the officers and soldiers in the most warlike tone.

Letters from Posen, of the 10th Oct., state, that all the accounts received from Poland and the interior of Russia spoke of the gigantic military preparations now making in the southern province of the empire. It was evident that these troops could not be intended for Circassia, as the nature of the country does not admit of the display of large masses, and that they must of course have another destination. It was reported that the Emperor would review the army in person towards the latter end of October.

### MISCELLANY.

**THE STEAM SHIP FULTON.**—We had an opportunity, a few days since, of visiting the Fulton, and were much pleased with the air of neatness and cleanliness that pervaded every apartment. Not long since we alluded to the prompt action of the Fulton in rescuing a British brig from shipwreck near Cape Henry, in a heavy gale of wind, and in towing her safely into harbor, and we then stated that the movements of the Fulton were much more expeditious than we were led to anticipate in rough weather, and with a heavy brig in tow. We felt on this account no little curiosity to inspect her machinery, and the opportunity afforded us was as good as could have been desired. On stepping aboard, the spectator is struck with the length of the ship, the length on deck being 194 feet; the breadth of beam is 35 feet, the depth of hold 19 1-2 feet; and her draught of water, when loaded, is 11 feet 4 inches.

It were worth a visit to examine her two engines, which are 250 horses' power each, at ordinary pressure, and capable of being worked to 500 each. Her cylinders are 50 inches in diameter, and 9 feet stroke. Her speed is evident from the fact that with but 7 inches of steam she has run 42 1-2 miles in three hours and one minute. A speed of 16 miles per hour can be easily obtained with but one half the pressure of steam the boilers are capable of sustaining. We would add that the boilers are of copper, four in number, and weigh 47,000 lbs. each. In an article from the Army and Navy Chronicle, in another column, is an interesting comparative statement of the capacity of the Fulton and the Great Western. The guns of the Fulton strike the eye as uncommonly large, being 68-pounders, her entire armament consisting of 4 eight inch bomb guns.

Our readers out of Norfolk, who have not seen the Fulton, may wish to know something of her appearance as compared with an ordinary frigate, and we would tell them that there is little or no resemblance between them. The Fulton has three masts indeed, and is painted black with a white streak, but her spars are secondary, relying, as she does, on her mighty engines to propel her in calm or storm, when a common frigate could not move from her moorings. Her massive smoke pipes at once proclaim her character, and as she has great length and has a rakish appearance, if she were the property of John Bull, he would have named her the Volcano, or the Flamer, or some other of those terrible names with which he garnishes his naval vocabulary.

After all, the question recurs, whether the Fulton is capable of rendering efficient service to the country? Our opinion is that she is fully able to do much good by succoring vessels on the coast in stormy weather. How far she is qualified to cross the Atlantic we have no means of judging, but she is admirably adapted for the protection of our commerce, and as an effective agent in the defence of a harbor.

Great Britain, France, and the United States, have doubtless much to learn on the score of steam vessels, and if the first efforts of either nation may not be entirely successful, each will gather instruction from the experience of the other, and the object will be finally attained by the sacrifices, and labor, and genius of all.

We refer to the article from the Army and Navy Chronicle on the subject of the Fulton, and will take the occasion to say that Mr. Paulding could not have confided that vessel to a more indefatigable and skilful officer than her commander, Capt. CHARLES W. SKINNER.—*Norfolk Beacon*.

**ANOTHER IRON STEAMER.**—Iron steamers appear to be the rage on the other side of the water. We yesterday gave an account of one of extraordinary dimensions. The Glasgow Constitutionalist furnishes this notice of another:

"Within the last few days, a very large iron steam vessel made its appearance on the north bank of our river, immediately under the Broomielaw, as if by magic. On inquiry, we find it was built by those successful engineers, Messrs. Tod and McGregor, was taken down on carriages, in three pieces, to where she now is, to have her carpenter work completed by Messrs. Hedderwick and Bankine, well known for scientific acquirements. This vessel is, we understand, 185 feet long upon deck, and her model is much admired. She is destined to ply between Glasgow and Liverpool, being the first of a line of iron steam vessels building for that trade by a company lately established. The successful operations of the large iron steamboat, the Rainbow, now plying between London and Antwerp, will, we have no doubt, secure for those vessels when started, a favorable reception.

**MILITARY CONCERT.**—On the recent arrival of the Emperor and Empress of Russia at Berlin, all the bands, drummers and fifers, of the nine regiments of infantry and eleven of cavalry, amounting to 1,074 men, were assembled in front of the royal palace, and disposed on three sides of an oblong square, 120 paces by 65. The longest side of the square was occupied by the infantry bands, one of the small sides by those of the cavalry, composed of wind instruments, and the remaining side by the drummers and fifers. All the general and field officers, in full uniform, took their places on the fourth side. In the centre of the square there was the leader of the band, and at a certain distance from him, opposite to the regimental bands, their separate leaders, all armed with their short wands. At a signal given by the leader, the concert commenced by the hymn "God preserve the Emperor," and finished at nine o'clock with the Russian Retreat and an evening prayer. The execution of the concert is said to have been admirable.

## ARMY.

### OFFICIAL.

First Lieut H. S. Turner, 1st Dragoons, appointed Assistant Adjutant General, with the brevet rank of Captain, *vice* E. D. Keyes, resigned.

### SPECIAL ORDERS.

No. 80, Nov. 16—Asst. Sur. Suter to accompany the 7th Infantry from Fort Gibson on its route to Florida, as far as New Orleans, where he can avail himself of leave of absence for three months.

Leave for three months to Lieut C. J. Hughes, 6th Infantry.

No. 81, Nov. 21—Asst. Sur. Henderson, from Rochester to Sacket's Harbor, for duty.

One company of the 2d Art'y, to take post at Rochester; one company of the 8th Infantry, at Big Sodus Bay; and another at Oswego.

**CORRECTION.**—In the Chronicle of last week, under the head of movements of troops, on the authority of a

slip from the *Norfolk Beacon*, erroneous information was given in regard to some of the officers. We might have ascertained the correct state of the case by making inquiry, but we presumed that the information was derived from an officer of the army on the spot, and therefore correct. The following are the errors:

Lieut. Edes belongs to the 6th Infy., and not the 8th.

Lieut. Craig belongs to the 3d Infantry, and is ordered to the Head Quarters of his regiment, *Fort Jessup*, instead of Sacket's Harbor, as mentioned.

Lieut. Lee belongs to the 8th Infantry, and his destination is *Sacket's Harbor*, not Fort Towson.

## NAVY.

### ORDERS.

Nov. 14—Mid. T. M. Mix, Naval School, New York.

15—Asst. Sur. W. Grier, Rec'g Ship, Boston.

Mid. H. F. Porter, Navy Yard, do.

19—P. Mid. E. Middleton, do New York.

Mid. W. R. Lowe and A. C. Rhind, Ohio, 74.

P. Mid. G. L. Selden and W. Ronckendorff, detached from the Ohio, 74.

### RESIGNATIONS.

John R. Peckworth, Assistant Surgeon, November 13.

Eli W. Stull, Passed Midshipman, November 19.

### VESSELS REPORTED.

Ship John Adams, Wyman, from Rio Janeiro for Bombay, was spoken August 25th, latitude 29, 35, S., longitude, 37, 20, E.

Ship Cyane, Percival, sailed from Marseilles for Genoa, Oct. 2—all well.

Ship Levant, Paulding, from New York for Pensacola, 4 days out, (no date given,) spoken in lat. 33, 14—lon. 69, 30.

The Ohio line-of-battle ship has hauled out of the Navy Yard, and is now lying between the South Ferry and Governor's island, and will sail under the broad pendant of Commo. Hull, about the first of December.

## MARRIAGES.

In Philadelphia, on the 13th inst., Lieut. HENRY KUHN HOFF, of the U. S. navy, to LOUISA A. W., daughter of the late Commodore Wm. BAINBRIDGE.

At New York, on the 4th Aug., FRANCIS LOWRY, of the U. S. navy, to SUSAN A., daughter of the late ISAAC NICHOLS, Esq., of Brooklyn.

In New York, on Thursday last, Hon. OGDEN HOFFMAN, Member of Congress, to Miss VIRGINIA E., daughter of the Hon. SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD.

## DEATHS.

At New York, on the 3d Sept. Mid. WILLIAM P GAMBLE, of the U. S. navy.

In Fredericksburg, Va., on the 7th inst., in the 21st year of his age, Wm. LEWIS, son of the late Lieut. JOHN M. MAURY, of the U. S. navy.

At the Naval Hospital, near Pensacola, on the 27th of October, Acting Lieutenant FERDINAND PEPIN, of the U. S. navy. Mr. Pepin had been attached to the U. S. schr. Wave, commanded by that gallant and indefatigable officer, Lieut. Comd't. Jno. T. McLaughlin, and employed on the arduous and dangerous duty of scouring the various keys along the Florida reef, where, from exposure, he contracted the fatal disease which has hurried him to a premature grave. He was a young man of high professional attainments and manly bearing, and gave promise of much future usefulness to his country. It may be gratifying to the friends of Mr. Pepin to know that immediately upon the arrival of the Wave at Pensacola, he was removed to the Naval Hospital where he received the kindest attention, and every means that medical skill could suggest was resorted to to save him, but alas in vain. His remains were deposited in the Hospital burial ground, followed to the grave by a numerous concourse of officers and the customary military honors observed. R. E. H.

In New York, on the 14th inst., Mrs. MARGERY SLIDELL, relict of JOHN SLIDELL, and mother of Lieut A. SLIDELL MACKENZIE, of the U. S. navy.

At Park Gate, Prince William Co., Va., on the 8th inst., JOHN B., eldest son of Capt. J. M. WASHINGTON, U. S. army, aged eight years, after a short but severe illness.